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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/679,123	10/03/2003	Bernd Klinksick	Bayer 10261-WCG	2253
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GERSTENZANG, WILLIAM C. NORRIS MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, PA 875 THIRD AVE, 8TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10022				
EXAMINER				
MAEWALL, SNIGDEHA				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1612				
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12/16/2010		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/679,123

**Applicant(s)**

KLINKSIEK ET AL.

**Examiner**

Snigdha Maewall

**Art Unit**

1612

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 16-36, 40, 42, 44 and 45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 16-36, 40, 42, 44 and 45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/12/10
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Summary*

1. Receipt of Applicants arguments/remarks, amended claims, IDS and **RCE** filed on 11/12/10 is acknowledged.

Claims 1-15, 37-39 remain withdrawn. Claims 41 and 43 have been cancelled.

Claims **16-36, 40, 42 and 44-45** are under prosecution.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims **16-36, 40, 42 and 44-45** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irvin et al. (USP 7,276,184) in view of Westesen et al. (US Patent No. 5,885,486) and further in view of Bastelberger et al. (USP 6,590,022 B1).

Irvin et al. teaches preparation of nanoscale particulate material comprising functional materials which are solids at ambient temperature in conjunction with a surfactant/dispersant material within a carrier fluid carbon dioxide which is a compressed gas or supercritical fluid phase, depressurization of this mixture results in evaporation of carrier fluid which is carbon dioxide in this case and resulting in formation of nanoscale particles, see column 5, lines 10-25. The temperature used is from range of zero to hundred degrees Celsius and preferably from 10 to 60 degrees Celsius, see column 5, lines 47-50. The reference teaches that the nano materials have dimensions from 0.5 nm to 10 nm and can be solid or fluid –like properties, the nano fluid can be facilitated by the use of high molecular weight surfactant to functional material, see column 9, lines 15-25. Various surfactant described are ethylene and propylene oxides, alcohols, amides and esters, see column 6, lines 45-55.

The reference does not teach freeze drying or spray drying of dispersion and the reference also does not teach coating material.

Westesen et al. discloses an invention relating to the area of administration forms and delivery systems for drugs, vaccines and other bioactive agents. The reference also describes the process of preparing micron and submicron particles of bioactive agents. The process as depicted describes that a solid lipid or bioactive agent or a mixture of solid lipids is melted; stabilizers are added either to the lipid or bioactive agent or to the aqueous phase only depending on their physicochemical characteristics. Stabilizers may also be added or exchanged after homogenization. (Abstract).

Drugs or bioactive agents can be melted together with lipid. Solid lipid particles such as fatty acids and their esters are disclosed on column 9, lines 23-25. Various drugs have been disclosed in column 10, lines 30-60. The bioactive agents can be dissolved, solubilized and dispersed in the matrix, see column 10, lines 61-64. The reference teaches that drugs or bioactive substances may be melted or may be dissolved, solubilized or dispersed in the lipid melt, see column 11, step (4). The melted lipid compounds are emulsified in the dispersion medium, see step (5) on column 11.

**Sucrose and glucose** are taught as **stabilizers** in column 15, lines 35-38. **Propylene glycol** is taught in column 15, lines 40-45. Glycerol is taught in example 26.

The aqueous phase is heated to the temperature of the melt before mixing and may contain for example, stabilizers, isotonicity agents, buffering substances, and /or preservatives. The molten compounds are **emulsified** in an aqueous phase by **high pressure homogenization (abstract, column 11 and steps 1-8)**. Drugs or bioactive agents particularly suitable are listed in column 10, lines 30-60). Ibuprofen and vitamins are also enlisted on the same column. Further in step 8 in column 11, lines 50-55, it is disclosed that the dispersion medium can be reduced by standard techniques such as **freeze drying and the lyophilized powder** can also be processed into other pharmaceutical formulations such as tablets etc. Regarding the end product being emulsion, the prior art teaches that the melted lipid compounds are emulsified in dispersion medium (see step (5) in column 11 (instant specification , on page 20, teaches in lines 27-28 that the heating step is for very short time such that the emulsion state is present for short time).

The bioactive drugs can be dissolved or crystalline or amorphous or a mixture of these crystallographic states. Role of surfactant is described in example 19 on column 24. Various isotonicity agents such as glycerol or xylitol and sucrose, glucose are disclosed on column 10, lines 10-15. The suspensions and lyophilizates can be used for peroral, buccal, pulmonary etc. depending on the particle size (see column 14, lines 40-45). The reference further teaches the importance of smaller particle size during drug delivery process (see column 2, lines 10-25). The reference teaches that the drug carrier systems in the micrometer size range are represented as microspheres which are encapsulated (column 3, lines 30-35). The mean particle size lies in nanometer range and is prepared by emulsion polymerization or by solvent evaporation, see column 3, lines 35-37. The submicron size is of less than 50 nm is shown in column 6, lines 50-53.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the drying process of freeze drying as taught by Westesen et al. in to the teachings of Irvin et al. because both the references are directed towards teaching preparation of nanoparticulate formulation for drug delivery. One of ordinary would have been motivated to utilize the known freeze drying process of Westesen et al. into the known process of forming nanoscale particles as taught by Irvin et al. Regarding various temperatures and pressures recited in claims 17-25 and claims 32-33, it is the position of the Examiner that one of ordinary skill would have recognized varying temperatures and pressure to optimum degrees since prior art by Irvin teaches utilization of temperature and pressure during nano particle formation of substance. One

of ordinary would have envisaged utilizing optimum temperature and pressure limitations in order to obtain nano particulate pulverized particles for drug delivery absent evidence of any criticality shown by applicants. Addition of various additives would have been obvious since the references teach addition of sugar, glycerin and stabilizers etc. It is further to be noted that addition of such ingredients are optional as claimed.

The combined teachings of references discussed above do not teach polyvinyl alcohol or hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates or polyvinyl pyrrolidone as coating material as claimed.

Bastelberger et al. teach protective colloid stabilized polymers in the form of aqueous dispersions or in form of water-redispersible polymer powders used as coating compositions, see column 1, lines 12-15. These protective colloids act as stabilizers, these protective colloid stabilized aqueous polymer dispersions and powders are primarily based on polyvinyl acetate, column 1, lines 27-30. The suitable protective colloids are fully or partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates, polyvinylpyrrolidones and polysaccharides such as starches etc. see column 4, lines 48-55. The aqueous dispersions are dried by using fluidized bed drying, spray drying or freeze drying, see column 5, lines 50-53. The spraying aids used to ensure dispersibility are partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and polysaccharides with polyvinyl acetates that are used are partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates with degree of

hydrolysis of from 80 to 95 mol % with viscosity of from 1 to 30mPas, see column 5, lines 60-67 and column 6, lines 1-2 and 12-16.

It would have been obvious to have utilized the partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates in the teachings of Irvin and Westesen et al. for stable coating dispersion materials motivated by the teachings of Bastelberger et al. Utilization of known coating materials such as partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates, starches and polyvinylpyrrolidone utilized in coating dispersions or powders would have produced into predictable results that is stable coated active materials. Utilization of known spray drying technique would have been obvious too ne of ordinary skill in the art at the time of instant invention because Bastelberger teaches particle formulation by spray drying. The claimed invention thus would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103.

4. Claims **16-36, 40, 42 and 44-45** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irvin et al. (USP 7,276,184) in view of Westesen et al. (US Patent No. 5,885,486) as discussed above and further in view of JORDAN et al. (US PG pub. 2002/0103285 A1).

The combined teachings of references discussed above do not teach polyvinyl alcohol or hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates or polyvinyl pyrrolidone as coating material as claimed and utilization of spray drying technique.



JORDAN et al. disclose film coatings and film coating compositions based on polyvinyl alcohol, see title. The reference discloses dry film coating composition for use in coating pharmaceutical tablets, nutritional supplements etc. comprising polyvinyl alcohol, abstract. The polyvinyl alcohol comprises partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate which has percentage of hydrolysis greater than about 86.5% mol. % and preferably from 86.5 to 89.0% mol, see page 2, [0020]. The coating on the tablets possess an excellent long lasting shining gloss, minimal tackiness, good film adhesion and good tensile strength, see [0033] and examples.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetates, that is polyvinyl alcohol in the teachings of the references discussed above for the excellent shining, minimal tackiness and good film adhesion motivated by the teachings of JORDAN et al. Utilization of known coating material would have produced predictable results. Utilization of known spray drying technique would have been obvious too ne of ordinary skill in the art at the time of instant invention because JORDAN et al. teaches particle formulation by spray drying. The claimed invention thus would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103.

5. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irvin et al. (USP 7,276,184) in view of Westesen et al. (US Patent No. 5,885,486) , (JORDAN et al. (US PG pub. 2002/0103285 A1) OR Bastelberger et al. (USP 6,590,022 B1)) as discussed above and further in view of Rochling et al. (USP 6,602,823).

The references taught above generically teach additives in the preparation. The references do not teach each and every additive claimed in claim 42. Rochling teaches various specific additives that are known to be utilized in the formulations. Rochling teaches dispersants such as gelatin, starch, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone and preservatives in column 6, lines 50-65. Fillers such as carbonates and silicates silica gels in column 7, lines 1-10.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute specific additives in formulation of the Irvin and Westesen motivated by the teachings of Rochling et al. because these ingredients are known to be added as additional components in pharmaceutical art. It is further to be noted that addition of such ingredients are optional as claimed.

#### **Response to Arguments**

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims **16-36, 40, 42 and 44-45** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### **CITED AS OF INTEREST**

USP 2,702,264 has been cited as of interest to show that partially hydrolyzed polyvinylacetates were used as coating material in enteric coated tablets.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Snigdha Maewall whose telephone number is (571)-272-6197. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday; 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frederick Krass can be reached on 571-272-0580. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Snigdha Maewall/

Examiner, Art Unit 1612

/Gollamudi S Kishore/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1612